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BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

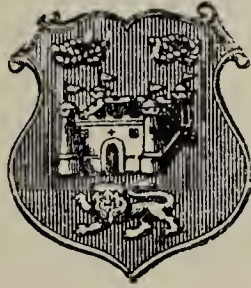
TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1947

STAFFORD:
ALLISON & BOWEN, LTD., GREENGATE STREET

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

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Senior Sanitary Inspector

1947

H. B. BINKS,

Medical Officer of Health.

IVOR O. WILLIAMS,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

STAFFORD:

ALLISON & BOWEN, LTD., GREENGATE STREET

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN MERREY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR DOBSON.

Ald. Adamson.	Coun. Fowke.	Coun. Salmon.
„ Owen.	„ Green	„ Storer
Coun. Cotterill.	„ Mrs. Mellor	„ Mrs. Williams.
„ Mrs. Cotterill.	„ Pace.	

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

and Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre :

*†H. B. BINKS, M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part-time) :

A. V. CAMPBELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER (Part-time) ;

T. B. D'COSTA, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

(Resigned May 8th, 1947)

MISS E. M. PRENDIVILLE, L.R.C.P. & S.I., L.M., D.P.H.

(From May 12th, 1947)

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR,

*I. O. WILLIAMS, Cert. R. San. Inst., and Certificated Meat Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS :

*J. C. ANKERS, Cert. S.I.B. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

(From July 1st, 1947)

*K. A. SIMS, Cert., S.I.B.

HEALTH VISITORS:

*MISS H. BIRCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.

*MRS. J. ODDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B.

*MISS R. M. BRADBURY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.

BURTON HOUSE MATERNITY HOME :

MATRON : MISS O. T. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

RIVERSIDE DAY NURSERY :

MATRON : MRS. M. MOORHOUSE, S.R.N.

SENIOR CLERK : R. FOWELL.

CLERKS : MRS. H. N. JACKSON. K. H. J. GREEN,

*Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants. The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Superintendent of the Tithe Barn Hospital for the Mid-Staffs. Joint Hospital Board. All are whole time Officers, except the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant Medical Officer. The Health Visitors devote a portion of their time to work under the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis.

†Services of the Medical Officer of Health by arrangement are available to the County for School Medical Duties for two sessions per week, and the Assistant Medical Officer is engaged on County work for nine-elevenths of her time.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,
5, MARTIN STREET,
STAFFORD.

June, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of
the Public Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the 73rd Annual Report on the health of the people and the sanitary condition of your Borough. The report is drawn up in accordance with the instructions laid down in Ministry of Health Circular 170/47, dated 31st December, 1947.

Statistics record a satisfactory year. The Registrar-General has estimated an increase of 330 in the population. The birth rate is, with the exception of year 1944, the highest recorded since 1921, and is associated with a fall in the death rate of babies under one year of age. The death rate of 11.7 is higher than last year, but compares favourably with the death rate for the smaller towns. The severe weather experienced in the early months of the year dealt very hardly with our older members, and almost doubled the death rate for the month of February.

Infectious disease has been more prevalent, and Stafford, in common with the rest of the country, had its epidemic of Infantile Paralysis. Fortunately, no deaths were recorded, but residual paralysis remains in three of the cases.

Previous references have been made in these reports to the unhygienic handling of our foods, and it is refreshing to see in the Press the growing frequency of letters and articles by the public complaining of this. Legislation has given to Local Authorities considerable powers, and these are used, but education by complaints from the customer to the seller will do more to remedy those defects in the handling of foods which may be seen from time to time in our markets and shops and also in their distribution. The customer moreover should at the same time assure herself that the hygiene in her own kitchen is above reproach. Much can be done by thoughtfulness on the part of the employee, and by the provision of adequate facilities by the employer also. There is a growing awareness of the need of more care and management as is evidenced by the increasing use of glass guards and display cases by progressive firms, and the re-introduction of the prepaeking of foods as soon as materials are available will go a long way in ensuring that our foods are clean and safe.

In July 1948 those duties hitherto carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee will be taken over by either the County Council or by the Regional Hospital Board. The Members of the Welfare Committee have truly created a living organisation, warm and personal in its dealings, and they will relinquish their control, however regretfully, in the faith and hope that their successors, with their greater resources and more extensive powers, will enlarge and strengthen, and yet withal retain, that vital warmth so necessary in the efficient handling of human affairs.

Housing.—Progress in this respect is assured, and details are given elsewhere.

A nation's health depends on good food, adequate clothing, and sound housing, but in some instances the first two suffer when the third is obtained. It is a fact that the rental of the new houses is much higher than the older ones, and frequently those residing in the older houses have raised their families and may well be able to pay the higher rent of the new ones. Since we want young families housed, and since we want them to balance their budgets, it is necessary to find some means of lowering the new rents, and such means as moving the older to the new to make room for the younger generation, or to raise the rents of the older to lessen that of the newer, might well be extended and applied.

Those intimately concerned with housing are aware of the needs of the normal family and the problem family, but progress has been so far confined to the former. This, maybe, is as it should be, for they constitute the majority, but, unless the second problem is similarly and simultaneously dealt with, the final settling in of the new estates will be delayed and needless unpleasantness brought into being. The numbers are relatively small and to a large extent unknown, but the problem is not met by simply assigning a house, new or old, to the problem family. The solution is not easy, but that the solution is along the lines of house management cannot be denied, and an early decision is necessary. What form of house management is best for the area is one for the Housing and Public Health Committees, for both are concerned, one from the point of view of ensuring that the house and neighbours are suitable, and the other from the point of view of health and environment.

Pending a definite decision, the following may be useful suggestions.

(a) The approximate number of these families should be ascertained.

(b) An intimate personal knowledge of these families should be obtained.

(c) Different grades of sound houses should be earmarked. By different grades is meant not only different rentals but actually different as to the degree of amenities.

(d) The appointment of a person who already possesses intimate knowledge of these people.

In addition to the problem families quoted above, the Local Authority have a responsibility towards another section of our community, and that is the "Aged." Although several voluntary groups have shown an interest in this problem, and in this area especially the Red Cross in the provision of a hostel at Uttoxeter, the Guild of Social Welfare through a body of energetic workers who have arranged a monthly gathering for social talks, tea, and on occasion a run in the country, and the W.V.S. through their meal to the door scheme, it would appear that through the National Health Service Act the County Council may mainly be responsible for the care of the aged. There may well remain the duty of the District Authority to provide suitable houses and sites for them.

The recurrent and prolific causes of complaints from year to year on account of our methods of refuse disposal should be dealt with as soon as it is possible to obtain the necessary materials. Under favourable conditions it is possible to dispose of refuse by tipping with a minimum of nuisance, but through labour shortages, cost, and difficulty of obtaining sufficient covering material, the tipping system has been disappointing. It remains then that the tipping must be more adequately controlled, or a refuse destructor be installed. The advantages of the latter from the Health Department's point of view would be the cessation of fermenting rubbish with its accompanying fly, rat, and smell nuisances. From an economic viewpoint it may be suggested that the refuse from the destructor would ensure firm filling, the early consolidation of ground, and the conservation of tipping space which may well become scarce in the near future. Again, the quick filling in of land near the rivers, although desirable if the river beds are adequate, may well in Stafford intensify trouble from flooding.

Thanks are due to you, Mr. Chairman, and the Members of the Committee for help and criticism during the past twelve months. To my colleagues and the Staff generally I wish to express appreciation, and my indebtedness to them for their loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. BINKS.

REPORT

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics.

Area of Borough	5,089 acres.
Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1947 .. .	35,580
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books .. .	9,539*
Rateable value (31st March, 1947) .. .	£225,263
Sum represented by a penny rate (1946– 1947) .. .	£894

*The total of 9,539 inhabited houses is made up as follows :—

Houses .. .	9,203
Farm houses .. .	18
Shops with living accommodation .. .	318

Social Conditions.

There is no available evidence that would indicate to me that the work at the industries in the town has affected the health of its employees adversely.

It is interesting to note the gradual shift of employment now as compared with that obtaining ten years ago. Those industries and trades which have increased the number of their employees are Electrical Engineering from 3,746 to 5,500, Abrasive Wheel Manufacture 735 to 1,350, and those showing decreases are the Shoe Trade from 2,491 to 1,300, and the Distributive Trades 1,652 to 1,500.

Mr. E. R. Arnold, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has supplied me with the following information :—

“Approximate numbers employed in the main industries, trades, and occupations in Stafford are as under :—

	Males	Females	Total
Electrical Engineering	4,300	1,200	5,500
Shoe Manufacture	550	750	1,300
General Engineering	1,450	300	1,750
Abrasive Wheel Manufacture ..	1,000	350	1,350
Wood Heel Manufacture	120	80	200
Distributive Trades	800	700	1,500
Building Trade	850	30	880
Local Government Service (estimate only)	800	350	*1,150
Sawmilling and Machine Wood-working	180	20	200
Concrete Reinforcement Manufacture	400	160	560
Salt Manufacture	250	100	350
Totals	10,700	4,040	14,740

*This figure includes about 250 persons who are employed in Stafford by the Staffs. County Council on County administration.

“Employment in Stafford remains at a high level, and, provided supplies of essential materials and fuel remain adequate, it is likely to remain so for a considerable time.”

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population).. .. 19.7

Registered live births :—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	660	369	291
Illegitimate	43	16	27
	703	385	318

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)

births 26

Stillbirths :—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	18	12	6
Illegitimate	1	1	—
	19	13	6

Death Rate (crude) per 1,000 estimated population 11.7

Deaths :—

Males	..	..	..	229
Females	..	..	..	189
Total				418

Principal causes of death, their number, and their percentage :—

	Number 1946	Number 1947	Percentage of whole
Heart Disease ..	98	139	33.2
Cancer	41	59	14.1
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc.	51	42	10.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	10	20	4.8
Prematurity ..	12	5	1.2
Road Deaths ..	4	2	0.4

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births) 1.38

Maternal Deaths :—

Puerperal Sepsis	0
Other maternal causes ..	1
<hr/>	
Total	1

Infantile Death Rate (all infants per 1,000 live births) 34
 Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 32
 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 69

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ..	21	14	7
Illegitimate ..	3	1	2
Total		15	9

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 1
 „ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) .. 0
 „ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of
 age) 3

Births.—The total number of registered live births for the year was 703, 385 males and 318 females (See table, page 45).

The birth rate remains above the pre-war level, and is the highest recorded for 26 years if the year 1944 be excepted.

The difference between 703 registered and 900 notified births is due to the number of babies born of non-resident mothers in our Maternity Homes and Institutions and amount to 23% of our total notified births.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 418 as against 381 last year. The main points arising during the year are, apart from the general increase in the number of deaths, that there have been proportional increases in the deaths from Heart Disease, Cancer, and Tuberculosis, with decreases in Respiratory diseases and Prematurity (see page 48).

Infantile Mortality.

Fourteen babies died before reaching the age of four weeks, and ten others before they were twelve months old. Of these 24 deaths, five died in their own homes, eleven were at or had been removed to the Hospital prior to their death, and eight died in Institutions or Maternity Homes. Four of the five home deaths were due to pneumonia, and four succumbed during the severe weather of the first quarter. It is noticeable that greater use is being made of the Hospital in cases of acute illness.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	5
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accidental Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Deformity	1	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Status Lymphaticus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Gastro-entc'tis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Intussusception ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	7	6	—	1	14	6	2	1	1	24

Although the rate is low as compared to the country generally, and shows a steady improvement, there are sound reasons for a still further improvement to be expected, for other countries have already reached a better standard, and even in this country there is a great diversity of rates in different areas.

There has been a growing appreciation that many of the babies who die before they reach one month of age do so from the same causes that are responsible for the stillbirths, and that a truer estimate of the problem is disclosed by combining the two figures. Thus, for the period 1938-47 there was an average loss of 58.5 babies per 1,000 births live and still up to one month, and an additional 16.7 for the remaining eleven months up to one year, thus providing a total loss of 75.2 babies per 1,000 births. Similar figures for the year 1947 alone are 45.7, 13.8, and 59.5. In other words, approximately a gain of 16 babies per 1,000 births.

Again, an analysis of a table showing the causes of deaths of babies under one year of age on a ten year basis, 1938-1947 (see page 46), for the annual number of births in the town are relatively small, shows that during these ten years when compared with a table compiled in 1937, although the total loss of babies has fallen considerably, certain causes of death have relatively increased and others show little change.

- (a) Prematurity and Injury at birth (cerebral haemorrhage) have increased from 30% to 34% and 4.5% to 7% respectively of the total causes of death.
- (b) Respiratory and Alimentary diseases have increased from 19% to 21% and 3.5% to 3.8% of the total causes of death.
- (c) Congenital deformity and Atelectasis (non-expansion of lungs) show little change during this period and still account for 14-15% and 4.5% of the total deaths.

The known and immediate causes are overcrowding, poverty, a low standard of hygiene in the home, and also a lack of personal appreciation by a section of our community of the need of preparation for parenthood.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has been transferred from the County Council to the Public Health Laboratory Service which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, and the examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) is carried out at their laboratory in Martin Street. The analysis of water, milk, and foodstuffs is carried out as formerly by the County Analyst. The County Bacteriologist, Dr. Edwards, and his successor, Lt-Col. Phease, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and also the County Analyst, Mr. Houlbrooke, have given me their willing assistance and advice during the year.

During the year bacteriological reports were received by the Medical Officer of Health on the following :—

Swabs examined for Diphtheria bacilli	.. ..	840
Other Swabs	.. .. .	6
Virulence Test (Diphtheria)	.. .. .	3
Blood for Agglutination Tests	.. .. .	9
Faeces	.. .. .	35
Urine	.. .. .	6
Pus	.. .. .	3
Cerebro-spinal fluid	.. .. .	5
Sputum for Tubercle bacilli	.. .. .	188
Biological Test (Tuberculosis)	.. .. .	8
Other examinations	.. .. .	16

Ambulance Service.

Two ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority. One for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases, the other for infectious cases.

In July, 1947, the Austin Ambulance had to be taken off the road, and, although a 1937 model, it was not possible to obtain spare parts. It has been found possible to carry on with one ambulance supplemented by (a) kindly assistance of the Red Cross who have hired out their ambulance to us when our remaining vehicle required repairs, (b) by the creation of a Mutual Aid Scheme with the Stone and Cannock Rural Councils, and (c) by the generous promise on the part of the English Electric Co. to allow their ambulance to be called upon for use in the Borough should an emergency

arise which could not be met by (a) or (b). It will be seen therefore that the Ambulance Service functions only because of good will on the part of those mentioned above, and by the helpful co-operation on the part of the Police and drivers. Every effort has of necessity been made to restrict the use of the ambulance so that local emergency calls may be met, but even so there has been an increase in the number of journeys and in the mileage covered, and all calls have been met. (On May 1st, 1948 the Austin Ambulance was in service again).

The total number of journeys was 798, covering 8,862 miles. An analysis of the calls is set out below:—

Time of Call	Nature of Call.						Total
	Public Assist- ance	Ill- ness	Infect- ious	Acci- dent	Mat- ern- ity	Others	
8 a.m.—12 noon	34	101	18	15	9	30	207
12 noon—5 p.m.	59	205	53	32	3	12	364
5 p.m.—10 p.m.	5	83	18	21	2	5	134
10 p.m.—8 a.m.	—	59	—	12	14	8	93
	98	448	89	80	28	55	798

The special needs of Hospital patients have been met by a Hospital Car Service. This is a joint effort of the Red Cross and St. John's Societies and W.V.S. by which patients are transported in private cars on payment of a small initial fee. Necessitous cases are helped by the Almoner. It has worked very successfully throughout the year, and has been the means whereby the ambulance is not so frequently tied down to a Hospital while waiting for a patient to receive treatment.

Arrangements come to with the Men's Section of the Red Cross for the moving in their homes of bedridden patients at the request of the Doctor attending has been greatly appreciated by the sufferers and of service to the community.

Isolation Hospital, Tithe Barn Road.

This hospital is one of three under the jurisdiction of the Mid-Staffordshire Joint Hospital Board, and of which your Medical Officer is Superintendent.

The following extracts have been culled from the Annual Report for the year ended March 31st, 1947.

Rateable Value of the United Districts ..	£1,145,241
Population	241,681

One hundred and thirty-one beds were available at the three Hospitals, and 445 patients were admitted, the lowest number since the Board's inception.

To obtain and retain adequate staff was a real problem, and for long periods the Hospitals were without adequate Nursing and Domestic Staff.

	Diphtheria	Searlet Fever	Other diseases	Total
Constituent Districts	49	242	57	348
Stafford Borough ...	1	46	9	56
Other Authorities...	3	4	34	41
Total	53	292	100	445
Deaths	2	—	1	3
Average stay (days)	23.3	23.5	12.9	21.1
Total beds	56	58	17	131

The average cost per patient has varied appreciably from year to year—the greater the numbers the lower the cost per patient, as is shown in the table below.

Year	Number of patients	Cost per patient day	Precept charges per annum
1942-3	1087	2/6	£11,432
1943-4	926	2/11	£16,285
1944-5	574	3/8	£16,531
1945-6	610	4/-	£16,614
1946-7	445	5/3	£14,351

The following members of the Public Health Committee represent the Council on the House Committee:—Alderman Merrey, Alderman Mrs. Turney, Councillor Mrs. Cotterill, and Councillor Dobson. Alderman Merrey is Chairman.

Admissions from Stafford Borough January 1st to December 31st, 1947, were as follows:—

Searlet Fever	43
Diphtheria	2
Diphtheria carrier	1

Infant Welfare Centre.

Comment has previously been made as to the desirability of setting up two sub-centres, North and South, when times are more favourable. Although attendances at the Centre continue to be good, and to capacity on Clinic days, it is reasonable to enquire as to why they have not increased, and so an attempt has been made to set out those conditions, some permanent, some temporary, which are affecting attendances adversely at the present time.

- (i) An increasing number of children under five years of age are being cared for by other agencies. The Education Authorities are accepting them into their Infant Schools and Nursery Classes, and this will become increasingly more so as building programmes develop. The Welfare Committee accept them also in their Day Nursery.
- (ii) The employment of women necessitates the care of their children either with Authorities mentioned above or with relatives and friends, and, in any event, mother cannot visit the Centre.
- (iii) The dispersal of the population through rehousing affects the position by (a) breaking up old friendships and habits such as walking down to the Centre together with a friend, or calling upon a neighbour to look after little Mary while mother trots down to see Nurse at the Centre with baby John, and by (b) absorbing all mother's energy in settling in in the new neighbourhood, making new contacts, negotiating the new roads, catching the bus, and shopping in a new area.

It would seem that the available time which a mother has at her disposal is becoming more and more enroached upon, and, instead of coming to the Centre for the afternoon, she is now anxious to get her advice, have her child weighed, and be off. She has no time, or is it inclination, to stop a while and have a chat, listen to a lecture, or to watch a demonstration or film. Our experience is that at the present time efforts to educate at the Centre, if it is at the expense of mother's time, is disappointing.

The Centre is open daily for Minor Ailments from 9 to 10-30, all day Monday and Wednesday for Welfare sessions, and on Friday morning from 9 to 10-30 for Diphtheria

Immunisation. The Ministry of Food arrange for the sale and distribution of vitamins, etc., for mothers and babies on Welfare days. The Stafford Cripples Centre is open daily and is housed in the same building.

The following is a brief summary of attendances :—

	Average for previous five years.	1947.
(1) Total number of attendances during the year		
(i) by children under one year of age	7210	7120
(ii) by children between the ages of one and five years	3411	2945
(2) Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—		
(i) under one year of age	434	463
(ii) between the ages of one and five years	39	29
(3) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who at the end of the year were :—		
(i) under one year of age	387	433
(ii) over one year of age	663	643
(4) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (2) (i)	53.3	51.4

MINOR AILMENTS.—

ATTENDANCES.—1945 New cases ..	93	Revisits ..	522
1946 „ „ ..	194	„ ..	598
1947 „ „ ..	195	„ ..	479

Baby Day.

The following account of the Celebrations is contributed by Miss Bireh.

“ The Baby Day Celebrations were held at the Infant Welfare Centre, North Walls, on Wednesday, July 2nd, 1947. Owing to cloudy weather, the proceedings took place inside the Centre. At the commencement the mothers and guests were welcomed by Councillor Mrs. Williams, Vice-Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

“ The Blumer Shield, which is awarded to the child who has made the best progress during the year in spite of adverse conditions, was presented by the Mayor, Alderman Mrs. Turney, to Raymond Arthur Milgate. The runners-up Ian M. Doxey and James Charles Wynne, received Savings Certificates.

“ The Mothercraft Certificates were presented by Councillor Mrs. Cotterill, and the Attendance Certificates by the Mayoress.

“ Addresses were given by Dr. Jewels, the adjudicator of the Shield award, and also by Dr. Binks, who said a few words on vitamins and their value to expectant mothers.

“ Tea was provided in relays, one party meanwhile watching a Puneh and Judy Show in a room kindly lent by the Co-operative Society.”

Ante-natal Care.

Medical Practitioners carried out under your Maternity Domiciliary Scheme :—

	1946	1947
Primary ante-natal examinations	302	287
Secondary ante-natal examinations	148	168
Ante-natal cases seen for a third time ..	9	8
“ “ “ “ fourth “ ..	1	1

Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined :—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
1945	220	52
1946	302	57
1947	<u>287</u>	77

The percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total number of women.

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
1945	27.9	6.6
1946	34.4	6.5
1947	31.0	8.3

The above figures, especially the one in heavy type, should be read in conjunction with the figure (heavy type) given below (Births Distribution table) when it will be readily appreciated that in actual numbers the ante-natal examinations made are more than the attendances made by midwives in the homes of the people, and thus the percentage of 31, although accurate, tends to underestimate the efficiency of the Domiciliary Scheme. As the Domiciliary Scheme

embraces the Maternity Homes, but not in actual practice the Institutions, and also the fact some of the midwives' cases end up as Doctors' cases, the discrepancy in these two numbers can be understood.

The present custom of mothers having their babies away from home is also shown by comparing the figures of cases attended in the home by midwives in 1937 and 1947 as percentages of total births occurring in the Town. In 1937 there were 525 notified births, of which 284 were attended by midwives in the homes, a percentage of 54. In 1947 there were 900 notified births, of which 236 were attended by the midwives in the home, a percentage of 26.

How much this movement is due to housing and economies, or to a desire to evade the disturbance and difficulties in the home, it is difficult to say, but, as has been already expressed in previous reports, the best and safest place is in the patient's own home, if there are available adequate help and adequate room.

Total.	Births Distribution.		Stillbirths.	
900	Maternity Homes	385	664	20
	Institutions	140		
	Doctors' cases	1		
	District Nursing Association—			
	As Maternity Nurses	138	<u>236</u>	6
	As Midwives			

Of the total 541 ante and post-natal examinations carried out under the scheme, 277 were of insured persons, and abnormalities were discovered in 72 individuals at the ante-natal examinations. The respective figures for 1946 were 517, 265 and 111.

RECOMMENDATIONS :—

	1946	1947
Doctor to be present at confinement	1 ..	2
Further ante-natal examinations ..	200 ..	170
Specialist's opinion	3 ..	4
Admission to Hospital	0 ..	0
Confinement to take place in Hospital	0 ..	0
Dental treatment	24 ..	9

POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS :—

Number of cases found to be abnormal in some respect	30	25
--	----	----

It has been the policy of the Welfare Committee to encourage mothers to attend for their first general medical examination at or about the third month of their pregnancy.

EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS.—No change was made during the year.

The services of the Consultant were required on thirty-five occasions, in respect of 31 patients. Hospital treatment was necessary in 18 cases.

HOME HELPS. Several efforts have been made to get this service going, but so far without any sustained success, although some help has been afforded to individuals in need.

It has been found impossible to obtain the right sort of personnel on a whole-time basis, and so an attempt has been made to interest married women on a part-time basis. It has been found that some women will take on a case for two weeks provided they can stay at home for a period before going out to another case. Unfortunately, these women have expressed their objection to being compelled to take out their National Insurance for this odd-time occupation.

There is a demand for an organised, trained and uniformed service, and eventually it will be met, but only when the right type of women are available, and the community is prepared to bear the greater portion of the cost.

Maternity Beds.

The Council assumed financial responsibility in respect of 22 cases which had been admitted to Institutions on account of unsatisfactory home conditions in accordance with the agreement with the County Public Assistance Committee. The whole cost was recoverable from the patient in 20 cases and part of the cost in the remainder.

There are in the Borough maternity beds distributed as follows :—

Burton House	..	..	..	12
Marston Road Hospital	..	..		5
Private Nursing Homes	..		..	13

525 babies were born in Nursing Homes, etc.—approximately 58% of all babies born in the Borough. This number, if all beds were in use, could be extended to 600 without any limitation of the lying-in period.

Health Visiting.

Number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors :—

	Average for previous five years.	1947
To expectant mothers :—		
First visits	88	159
Total visits	126	244
To children under one year of age :—		
First visits	628	742
Total visits	2074	3586
To children between the ages of one and five years	2960	4798
Inquiries into infant deaths	25	27
Inquiries into stillbirths	14	16
Home Helps		22
Unclassified visits	415	1407

As intimated in my report last year, the appointment of an additional Health Visitor was overdue, as Health Visiting is the foundation upon which the Maternity and Child Welfare Service is built. The increase in home visits has, as was to be expected, materialised, and is now on a much more satisfactory footing.

The Ministry has suggested that all babies under one year of age should be visited monthly, tweenies up to three years of age once a quarter, and toddlers, i.e. up to five years of age, every six months. Thus a total number of visits per child until it reaches five years of age should be 24. To cover adequately a population with an annual number of births of 750, a total of 18,000 visits would have to be made. Actually, half this number is now being made, but should improve considerably as districts become settled.

Infant Life Protection (under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

On Register,	Removals	5
1st January, 1947 .. 5	Adopted	0
New cases 0	Over nine years	0
	On Register,	
	31st December, 1947	0
	—	—
	5	5
	—	—

Dental Treatment.

The report by the County Dental Officer, Mr. F. C. Winter, shows that 20 mothers and 55 toddlers were referred for treatment, and were dealt with during the year.

Supply of Milk and Vitamins to Mothers and Infants.

The Food Executive Officer has supplied me with figures concerning milk, cod liver oil, fruit juices and vitamin A. and D. tablets distributed. These figures applied to the combined district of Borough and Rural. The table, too, sets out the amount of vitamins available and the percentage collected by the mothers.

MILK.	Beneficiaries.	Beneficiaries.
Special rate (liquid)	5248	Special rate (dried) 689
Free (liquid)	30	Free (dried) 6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ..	5278	695
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The percentage of the 5,973 beneficiaries may be allocated as follows :—

Expectant mothers	8.1 %
Babies (birth—1 year)	16.1 %
Toddlers (1 year—5 years) ..	75.8 %

Type of Vitamin	Potential take-up			Actual take-up	
	Expectant mothers	Children	Total	Expectant mothers & children	% of take-up in Area.
Cod Liver Oil	Nil	43920	43920	12637	28.7 %
Fruit Juices	18837	136471	155308	50085	32.3 %
Vit. A. & D.	3964	Nil*	3964	2480	62.5 %

*Not available.

Comparison of actual take-up :—

	1946	1947	Increase	Decrease
Cod Liver Oil ..	28.04 %	28.7 %	.66 %	
Fruit Juices ..	39.6 %	32.3 %		7.3 %
Vits. A. & D. ..	49.6 %	62.5 %	12.9 %	

The decrease in the take-up of Fruit Juices can be accounted for by the fact that oranges have been in fairly good supply especially towards the end of the year.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

One hundred and five cases were under treatment during the year. There were 23 new cases, 16 cases were discharged, 6 attained the age of five years, and were transferred to the Education Committee, seven ceased to attend chiefly because the child was not old enough to understand the exercises, two left the town, and one died.

The Welfare Committee provide this treatment free.

The cost to this Authority was :—

	£	s.	d.
Clinic	205	4	0
Hospital	107	3	5
	<hr/>		
	£312	7	5
	<hr/>		

The cases under treatment are classified as follows :—

Knock knees (mostly slight)	..	56
Talipes .. .. .	..	7
Bow legs .. .. .	..	9
Torticollis .. .. .	..	5
Flat feet .. .. .	..	5
Scoliosis .. .. .	..	3
Congenital deformities .. .. .	..	2
Paralysis .. .. .	..	3
Paget's disease .. .. .	..	1
Congenital dislocation of hips .. .. .	..	4
No abnormality .. .. .	..	10

The increasing number of cases requiring orthopaedic advice and treatment is due to two reasons—the demand of parents that their children shall be as perfect as possible, and minor deviations from normality are now brought forward for treatment. This is associated with a condition which to me is unexplainable, although I have noticed it elsewhere than in Stafford. and for a number of years, and that is the large number of children with minor degree of knock knees. In most cases it is not associated with clinical rickets—it is usually in children of good weight and nutrition, and most common from eighteen months to three years plus. A theory for the condition is that it is due to excessive weight in a child when growth is rapid and at a time when its gait is not sure and muscular balance and structure not sufficiently developed to withstand weight stress.

Maternity Home.

Throughout the year it was necessary to restrict booking to under full capacity, and for the same reasons as last year, i.e. frequent shortages of nursing and domestic staff. These restrictions have not been fully enforced throughout the year, inasmuch as staff improved from time to time, so booking restrictions were partly relaxed. Actually the accommodation on a basis of 14 days per patient with one day rest per bed per patient was utilised to approximately 70% of capacity.

Agreement during the year was reached with the County for their full use of two beds to be put into effect when the staff position became stabilised.

STATISTICS.

Lying-in beds, 12.

- (1) Cases admitted, 204.
- (2) Average duration of stay in the lying-in wards, 14.1 days.
- (3) Number of cases delivered by doctors, 126 ; by midwives, 75.
- (4) Medical assistance was sought in 34 of the 75 cases attended by midwives.
- (5) Puerperal pyrexia cases, 2.
- (6) 147 babies were wholly breast fed on leaving the Home.
- (7) There were 2 stillbirths and 2 babies died within ten days of birth. In all cases a Doctor was in attendance.
- (7a) Emergency cases admitted, 1. Cancellations, 15.
- (8) Outside cases numbered 34.
- (9) Assessment on booking averaged £6 18s. 8d. per week per case as against £6 10s. 5d. for 1946.

Riverside Day Nursery.

Two objects are being pursued at this Nursery—the care of babies and young children, and the training of young girls for future service to the community. The Nursery has been opened for five years, and 16 young girls have been trained or are being trained. The results are that six of the seven who have obtained certificates are engaged in nursing, and four of those in training have been accepted as probationers either at Sick Children or General Nursing Hospitals.

The chief function of a Day Nursery is to provide for the child those amenities of life found in all good homes. Love—security—comfort to the body, and the provider of

experiences to the growing mind. Above all, a very young child must have about him those to whom he can turn to when in doubt, and they must be those to whom he is accustomed to, and, in fact, takes their presence there for granted. Therefore, the presence of an adequately trained permanent staff is essential. When first the training of students was undertaken, all training took place in the Nursery, and they were present every day and were members of the family, and very practical they were. Under the new scheme their training has been broadened—they are present at the Nursery for three days in the week—their numbers have increased, and although the new Syllabus is admirable, and may well be better for the Nurse or Teacher in the future, the method of training under present circumstances does militate against that “part of the whole” conception at the Nursery. Therefore, unless there is an adequate number of trained permanent staff, that permanency of background referred to above is endangered with consequent unhappiness to every child, and thus I have rather regretted the passing of the old Diploma, although there is I believe a movement afoot to amend the training as experience is gained.

Mrs. Moorhouse submits her report which is set out below :—

“The Day Nursery continued its service throughout the year in the usual way, and with the demand for more labour in the various industries the waiting list had grown considerably by the end of the year, and far exceeded the possibilities of satisfying the numerous demands made for vacancies. The number of places required for the children under two years of age was in excess of the discharge of children of five years of age, ready for school, and, from a health point of view, it would have been to the baby’s benefit—as well as for the mother—if some of the applicants could have been admitted.

“The need for further Nursery service was very evident at the close of the year.

“Staffing was and is a problem, and, in view of the increased standard of training necessary for the students it was undesirable to engage persons without Nursery experience, so the number of trainees were increased from six to nine, to supplement the shortage occurring when a scheme was arranged for two days study to be taken each week at the Technical College.

“The Warden attended lectures in Liverpool during July on ‘The Child,’ which was arranged by The National Federation of Women’s Institutes.

“The year closed with the usual Children’s Tea Party followed by light entertainment by members of the Staff. A Punch and Judy show gave much pleasure to the kiddies, and once again Santa Claus attended and presented each child with a toy.

“The number of infectious diseases occurring in the Nursery during the year were as follows:—Measles 20, Whooping Cough 11, Chickenpox 3, German Measles 5, Mumps 1.

Referred for treatment:—Orthopaedic 3, Ophthalmic 2; E.N.T., 3.

The average daily attendance has varied from 23 in December to 45 in June.

Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers.

The arrangements made by the Ministry of Health, in conjunction with the Board of Trade, for Priority Dockets for utility sheets to be issued by Welfare Authorities to expectant mothers where the need for same is certified by the midwife who has been engaged for the confinement in the patient’s own home, came to an end on February 28th, and after that date Coupon Certificates were issued instead. During the year 946 dockets or coupon certificates were issued to 317 applicants.

Care of Premature Infants. Circular 20/44.

Of the 900 births notified last year, 42 Borough babies were returned as having been under 5½ lbs. in weight.

For the same period, 5 babies died and prematurity was given as the cause of or one of the causes of those deaths, and, of these, 4 died in hospital, and one at a Maternity Home.

The position as to the care of premature babies remains the same as last year, i.e. provision of special cots, etc., for use on the district, and the services of a Pediatrician for consultation, but no special Hospital accommodation is as yet available.

A table has been drawn up indicating the survival rate of babies of different weights born at home or in an institution or nursing home. Of the 42 babies born prematurely, 8 were twin babies, and, all survived.

Birth weight :—	Under 4 lbs.		4—5 lbs.		5—5½ lbs.	
	Born	Survived 1 month	Born	Survived 1 month	Born	Survived 1 month
Born in Hospital or Nursing Home ..	4	2	7	7	12	12
Born at home ..	3	2	4	3	9	9
Transferred to Hospital ..	2	—	1	—	—	—
	9	4	12	10	21	21

Care of Illegitimate Children. Circular 2866.

An endeavour has been made this year to increase the co-operation as between ourselves and the Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work, and with some success. Miss Nash, the Organising Secretary of the Association has given me the following report :—

“ 52 illegitimate babies and their mothers have been referred for help during 1947.

“ 38 births occurred in the Borough—12 in Hospital or the Maternity Home—2 in private Nursing Homes—25 in the mothers' own homes. Of these, 3 mothers and babies were admitted to Glentworth Hostel in order that satisfactory plans could be made for the babies.

“ 2 babies were born in the Cannock Public Assistance Hospital ; one of these was adopted from there and the other returned home with her mother.

“ 12 mothers were admitted to Diocesan Homes before confinement and all these responded satisfactorily to the help and training which was given them.

“ Arrangements have been made for the babies as follows :—

- 34 Remained with their mothers.
- 10 Adopted through the Adoption Society.
- 1 Placed by the mother for adoption.
- 3 Admitted to Children's Homes.
- 2 Admitted to Public Assistance Institutions.
- 2 Died.

“ 3 babies from other areas have been placed for adoption in the Borough and have been supervised by the Health Visitors.

“ In 8 cases arrangements have been made for payments from putative fathers to be made through the Association—2 Affiliation Orders have been made.

“ In most cases we are satisfied that the children are in satisfactory homes, but there are a few who require careful supervision.

“ We appreciate the kind help and co-operation of the Health Department which has enabled us to make friendly contact with all unmarried mothers in the Borough.”

Adoption.

As a Welfare Authority we have dealt with 18 babies in response to requests from Adoption Societies as to suitability of homes of prospective foster-parents and the keeping under observation those homes where babies have been placed during the probationary period pending the confirmation of the adoption order by the court.

Glentworth Hostel, the opening of which by the W.V.S. was reported upon in an earlier report, is playing a useful part in the rehabilitation of the mothers and babies pending their ultimate disposal, and, although the majority of the babies eventually leave in the care of their mothers, the remainder are assured of their mothers' care while awaiting adoption, which in some instances has extended over a period of some months before suitable homes have been found for them.

Royal Brine Baths.

The following report has been made by the Superintendent, Mr. A. A. Beazor :—

“ Attendances at the Royal Brine Baths for the year were :—

Freshwater Swimming Bath	..	..	69,284
Freshwater Slipper Baths	..	..	33,714
Brine Swimming Bath	..	..	7,364
Private Brine Baths	..	..	4,237
Turkish Bath	..	..	469

“ Swimming facilities for the schools were again provided 11,756 attending between April and July. The swimming period was extended from September to December, 8,000 attendances.

“ The Turkish Bath was re-opened for gentlemen in January last, attendances to date not being numerous.

“ The Brine Swim was again used by the Hospital Rehabilitation Department, 1,000 attendances.”

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Town Water Supply serves the whole of the Borough and a portion of the Stafford Rural District, the total area of supply being 40,000 acres with an estimated population of 42,000.

The Water Engineer states :—

“ For the year ending 31st March, 1948, the total water consumption was 638,250,920 gallons, an increase of 19,920,620 gallons on the previous year. This represents 21.49 and 20.03 (total 41.52) gallons per head per day for domestic and trade purposes respectively.

“ During the year 1947-48 the water supply to Rising Brook, Doxey, Greensome, and Holmeroft Housing Estates was completed. Work on the Burton House Estate is going ahead at the present time (April 1948) and it is hoped to commence on Moss Pit Estate in the near future.

“ The work of replacing the original pumping machinery at Milford Pumping Station by modern electrically operated plant was completed in January, 1948. Further developments at this station may be expected towards the end of the present year.

“ Water levels at both Pumping Stations are lower than normal for the time of year (April 1948) as no appreciable increase in rainfall has occurred during the past six months to counteract the effects of the drought of 1947.”

With the exception of 13 houses which are dependant on well water, all premises in the Borough have an internal supply direct from public mains.

The supply has been very satisfactory in quantity and quality.

Samples are submitted by the Health Department to the County Bacteriologist monthly and the County Analyst quarterly.

Twenty-five samples were submitted for bacteriological examination (15 taken in the Town, 6 at Milford Pumping Station, and 4 at Shugborough Pumping Station). With one exception, no presumptive coli were found in any of the samples—1 per 100 ml. was found in a sample taken at the Milford Pumping Station.

The County Analyst reported on 4 samples taken in the Town, 5 from Milford Pumping Station, and 4 from Shugborough Pumping Station. The following are details of analyses carried out in December, 1947 :—

	Parts per 100,000.		
	Town	Milford	Shugborough
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F	19.0	15.5	18.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0008	0.0008	0.0016
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil.	0.10	0.14
Chlorine	3.7	1.9	3.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.003	Nil.	0.001
Appearance	Clear	*	*
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None	None	None
pH Value ?.....	7.4	7.2	7.2
Hardness before Boiling.....	10.7°	8.5°	7.95°
Hardness after Boiling	5.9°	4.7°	3.60°
Temporary Hardness	4.8°	3.8°	4.35°

* Extremely minute trace of suspended matter.

The Laboratory reports that the water had no solvent action on lead in 24 hours.

Drainage and Sewerage.

New sewers completed during the year were as follows:—

Sewage sewers .. 4,941 lineal yards
 Surface water sewers .. 7,750 lineal yards

12,691 lineal yards

Sewage Disposal Works.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following note :—

“As reported last year the overtaxed purification plant is giving difficulties which are increasing further as the result of housing development. Every effort is being made to obtain a reasonably good effluent until such time as it is possible to make large scale extensions to the plant.”

Closet Accommodation.

The number of waste water closets substituted by a pedestal type of W.C. was 13.

There are approximately 926 waste water closets in the Borough, 42 pail closets, and 16 privy middens. The drains of 154 houses are not connected to the public sewer but discharge into cesspits.

The number of stoppages amounted to 1,108 and 474 of this number were in connection with waste water closets.

When stoppages are found to be caused by rags or other unsuitable articles, the occupants are warned by letter as to their responsibility regarding the use of closets and drains.

Rivers and Streams.

Frequent observations of the rivers and streams were made. The most serious pollution was by gas liquor discharging into one of our brook courses. Action was taken with the result that the liquor is now drained into the foul water sewer.

The pollution by the effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works still takes place, and can only be remedied by new works.

Throughout the town last year many complaints were received as to the presence of small flies and mosquitoes ; this was especially noticeable in the Tixall Road area. Action was taken by the treatment of the banks of water-courses and streams. The River Trent Catchment Board's attention was drawn to the matter, and this resulted in action by them. The particular species of fly was identified by the kindness of the University of Manchester as *Chironomus reparius* Meig.

The County Council take periodic samples of river water both above and below the effluent outfall of the Sewage Works and of the effluent water from the activated sludge plant. The following are the reports on the samples taken in June and December :—

	100 yards above effluent outfall		Effluent water		100 yards below effluent outfall	
	Parts per 100,000					
	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.
Total solid matter dried at 212°F	138.8	120.2	107.7	119.8	140.3	120.2
of which in suspension ..	0.8	1.2	0.2	2.8	0.8	1.2
Mineral suspended matter	0.8	0.4	Nil.	0.8	0.6	0.4
Organic suspended matter	Nil.	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.8
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.16	0.158	4.6	5.93	0.46	0.461
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	0.15	0.0395	0.23	0.2640	0.15	0.0527
Nitric Nitrogen	0.10	0.05	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0.26
Chlorine	46.5	30.5	34.5	48.5	46.5	32.9
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	0.50	0.600	1.70	2.66	0.66	0.720
Dissolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days at 65°F ..	0.65	0.434	1.74	4.389	1.02	0.539
Incubation test	Satis- factory	Satis- factory	Very slightly putrescent	Putres- cent	Satis- factory	Satis- factory

Smoke Abatement (Industrial Chimneys).

Observations have been made, and, where necessary, by interviews, improvement in emission has taken place.

For number of observations made by Sanitary Inspectors see table below.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. *

The tabular statement below contains the numbers and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors with the number of notices served and the result of such notices.

	No. of		Notices.		Notices complied with	
	Inspections	Defects	Informal 1	Statutory 2		
					1	2
DWELLINGHOUSES :—						
Repairs to dwellinghouses	1421	368	155	4	116	4
Houses requiring cleansing & verminous houses	132	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences ..	330	178	105	1	76	1
House drainage defects ..	709	93	82	—	67	—
Defective yard pavements	—	2	2	—	—	—
Receptacles for house refuse	196	113	78	4	61	4
Accumulation of refuse ..	14	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding	46	—	—	—	—	—
Water supply	20	6	6	—	5	—
Factories and Workshops..	33	4	2	—	1	—
Bakehouses	53	—	—	—	—	—
Public houses	36	6	4	—	4	—
Slaughterhouses.....	614	—	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	43	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	11	—	—	—	—	—
Piggeries and Stables	11	8	3	—	3	—
Cowsheds	40	7	1	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops....	66	—	—	—	—	—
Shops or premises where food is sold or prepared ..	161	5	3	—	2	—
Cinemas	4	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke nuisances	31	—	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	145	6	6	—	6	—
Closet stoppages	—	1108	—	—	—	—
Visits to infectious cases ..	147	—	—	—	—	—
Rehousing Visits	288	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified visits	342	—	—	—	—	—
	4893	1906	449	9	343	9

Factory Act, 1937.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	111	69	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)....	4	—	—	—
Total.....	133	73	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases found				Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness.....	12	12	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation..	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	3	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	3	—	—
Total	18	14	3	—	—

The number of out-workers in the August list required by Section 110(1)(c) was 4 engaged in the making, etc., of wearing apparel.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Council houses found to be infested	18
Number of other houses found to be infested	41
Number of houses disinfested	59

The public are making increasing use of this Department for advice and treatment of these nuisances. When advice is asked for instruction is given, and the public is informed that, as most proprietary insecticides now contain D.D.T., there is no excuse for them to harbour vermin or insects on their premises. The use of this insecticide in one form or another can be extended to manure and refuse heaps and also to stables and cowsheds.

All tenants that are allocated Corporation houses are now visited by a Sanitary Inspector, and their rooms are examined for any vermin infestation. A clearance certificate is then issued to the appropriate Department before re-housing. Visits by Sanitary Inspectors for this purpose numbered 288.

Offensive Trades.

The three offensive trades on the Register consist of 2 rag and bone merchants and one gut scraper.

Rat Infestation.

Quantity of prepared poison bait eaten by rats :—

Containing Arsenic	2 lbs.	6 oz.
Containing Zinc Phosphide	13 lbs.	11oz.
Containing Red Squill	16 lbs.	1 oz.
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Total amount eaten	32 lbs.	2oz.

Conservative estimate of rats killed during the year, 1,026.

The following are the numbers of rats killed in previous years :—

1943 (3 months)	1,978
1944	3,619
1945	3,673
1946	1,414
1947	1,026
<hr/>	
	11,710

SECTION D.—HOUSING:

The general demand for housing grows, and a table (supplied by the Housing Manager) giving the housing position in April, 1948, indicates this. The portion of the table referring to lodgers and sub-tenants may be taken as an index of irksome and irritating living conditions.

No. in family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Over 8	Total
Householders	3	123	269	288	145	65	29	10	8	940
Lodgers and sub-tenants	69	974	737	167	46	6	3	3	2	2007
	72	1097	1006	455	191	71	32	13	10	2947
1947 Totals	60	936	895	419	180	81	31	17	10	2629

Although 206 houses have been occupied since April of last year, a comparison between this return and that of last year shows that the number of applicants is increasing at a faster rate than the provision of houses. There are probably a number of applicants, especially householders, who have applied for Council houses in order to obtain a better type of house.

The programme of work accomplished and in process of being accomplished is set out in a report given below by the Surveyor :—

Silkmere Estate.—Work on this estate has been pressed forward during the year, and the number of houses completed during the year is as follows :—

Permanent dwellings — 110.

In addition, contracts have been let for a further 110 houses, of which 90 are in various stages of construction. Work will shortly be started on five shops with living accommodation which it is hoped to complete during the year.

Rising Brook Estate.—The road and sewer development on this estate is now nearly complete, and 38 of the “Howard” type of prefabricated two-storey dwellings are occupied, and the remaining 42 will be occupied very shortly. It is hoped that work will shortly commence on 70 “Dyke” concrete houses on this estate, and that they will be completed during the year.

Moss Pit Estate.—The road and sewer development on this estate is well in hand. The whole of the 125 aluminium bungalows have now been erected, and will be occupied during the year.

Greensome Estate and Doxey Estate.—The road and sewer development on this estate is now completed, except for the final surfacing of a small section of the roads. The erection of 200 B.I.S.F. (Steel) houses is well in hand, 68 of which were in various stages of construction on the 31st December, 1947. It is expected that work will shortly commence on 30 “ Dyke ” concrete houses on this estate. It is hoped that a number of the B.I.S.F. houses will be occupied during the year.

Holmcroft Estate.—The road and sewer development on this estate is well in hand, and the erection of the houses commenced, 72 of which are in various stages of construction.

Houses undertaken by Private Enterprise :—

Completed	.. .. .	15
In various stages of construction	..	27

Number of permanent and temporary houses erected and to be erected by the Corporation :—

Number of houses approved by the Ministry of Health :—

Temporary Bungalows (American)	.. .. .	100
Temporary Bungalows (Aluminium)	.. .. .	125
Permanent Prefabricated Houses	.. .. .	486
Permanent Traditional Houses	.. .. .	294
Shops with living accommodation	.. .. .	5
Adaptation of existing buildings into Flats	..	20
		<hr/>
		1030

Number of houses completed and occupied :—

Temporary Bungalows	.. .. .	100
Permanent Prefabricated Houses	.. .. .	38
Permanent Traditional Houses	.. .. .	184
Adaptation of existing buildings into Flats	..	17
		<hr/>
		339

Total number of dwellings in various stages of construction 691.

It is hoped that the majority of the dwellings in various stages of construction will be completed and occupied during 1948.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

This section is a summary of the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors who regularly visit and inspect the shops and premises used for the preparation and sale of any article of food to which the provisions of the statutes and regulations apply. The foods used for manufacture are also examined and, in cases of infringement of the above statutes and regulations, legal proceedings may be taken.

614 visits were made to the Government-controlled slaughterhouse in Red Lion Street. The number of visits shows that every effort is made to make 100% inspection of all carcases dressed and all organs examined.

The table on page 30 also enumerates the visits made to bakehouses, fried fish shops, cowsheds, dairies, premises where cooked meats are prepared, ice cream makers, and all shops where food is sold.

Registration of Cowkeepers and Dairymen.

Milk producers entered in register 13

Produce-retailers entered in register 11

of the above, 16 have obtained licences as
Accredited Producers.

Wholesale trader 1

Retail purveyors of milk in the Borough 17

Retail purveyors of milk whose premises are
outside the Borough 11

Entered in the Register are also 8 retailers of milk which is sold in sealed bottles.

The milk sold by the wholesale trader is heat treated.

For number of inspections by Sanitary Inspections see tabular statement on page 30.

The examination of samples for bacterial content and for tubercle bacilli is carried out by the County Council. The following results were obtained from milk on sale in the Borough.

Designation	Total taken	Cleanliness		Phosphatase		T.B.
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Passed	Failed	
Tuberculin tested	3 (a)	2	1	—	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	5(b)	3	2	—	—	—
Pasteurised . .	1(c)	1	—	—	1	—
Non-designated . .	57(d)	46	11	—	—	3

(a) No biological test on 2 samples.

(b) „ „ 5 „

(c) „ „ 1 „

(d) „ „ 15 „

Statement on samples of milk for cleanliness only, taken by the County Council, the milk being sold within the Borough :—

	Satisfactory	Not up to Standard of expected cleanliness.
PRODUCER-RETAILERS :—		
· Milk from own cows	8	1
Milk from cows of other producers	1	—
RETAILERS :—		
Dairies within Borough	20	8
Dairies outside Borough.....	23	5

N.B.—One producer may be responsible for more than one unsatisfactory report.

All cowsheds and dairies are visited, and advice is given to those milk producers whose samples are unsatisfactory.

Meat and other Foods.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 26 licences were issued to fit and proper persons to slaughter animals for human food.

The following meat was found to be diseased or unsound :—

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases or Injuries				Totals
	Bovines	Pigs	Bovines	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	
Carcases and all organs ..	42	—	28	2	5	5	82
Portions of carcases	9	—	22	—	9	4	44
Heads	57	—	11	—	1	1	70
Lungs	396	2	27	—	24	4	453
Hearts	24	1	8	—	4	4	41
Livers	89	1	1126	1	407	4	1638
Skirts	30	—	4	—	—	—	34
Kidneys	6	—	7	1	—	—	14
Mesenteries	12	2	—	—	—	1	15
Udders	36	—	70	—	—	—	106
Melts	32	—	8	—	—	—	40
Guts	18	—	3	—	—	2	23
Tripes	25	—	4	—	—	—	29

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) affected with Tuberculosis was approximately 12½%.

The total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 30 tons, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. This meat was disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

The number of pigs slaughtered is now very low as the licence issued for bacon curing has been revoked.

No. of cattle slaughtered	..	..	..	3,217
„ calves	„	..	..	1,907
„ sheep	„	..	..	9,242
„ pigs	„	..	..	442

236 certificates were issued confirming the unfitness of foods reported to the Department by provision merchants in the town. The principal items were :—829 tins meat, 591 tins milk, 304 tins vegetables, 216 tins fish, 277 tins and jars of fruit and preserves, and 53 stones fish. 22 other certificates were issued for sundry items.

Regular inspections have been made of the foodstuffs exposed for sale in the Market. The accommodation available appears to be far too limited in view of the number of people visiting the market. It is understood that the Ministry of Food is relinquishing the portion of the market formerly used for the sale of meat and fish and thus an opportunity of the separation of that portion of the market dealing with cooked foods, confectionery and foodstuffs generally is provided. The installation of a hot and cold water supply would not only comply with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act but would be a welcome and hygienic provision.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausages, etc.	..	..	..	26
Manufacture and sale of ice cream	..	..	..	23
Sale only of ice cream	..	..	..	23
Fish frying	..	..	..	20
Shops which are visited to which Section 13 applies	..	..	..	69

Ice cream.

Attention has been given to the cleanliness of ice cream sold in the Borough during the past year, and considerable improvement has taken place. The procedure has been the frequent inspection of premises, the collection of samples

for bacteriological examination, and, if a sample is reported upon adversely a follow-up is immediately made by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the owner interviewed and advised. In two instances only was it necessary to bring cases before the Health Committee so that a warning of loss of registration could be given by the Chairman to the individuals. It may well be that in the near future legislation will force the small back kitchen trader out of business.

The following are the results of the bacteriological examination of samples of ice cream :—

	First Samples	Subsequent Samples	Total
Grade 1.	5	10	15
Grade 2.	5	10	15
Grade 3.	3	5	8
Grade 4.	6	6	12
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 50

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Vaccination Statistics.

Of the 978 births registered in the whole of the Stafford Union Area in 1946, the number of children successfully vaccinated was 284.

Infectious Disease.

There have been many outbreaks of infectious disease during the year 1947, but fortunately, although the cases were very numerous, the severity of the diseases was not high and deaths were few.

The year has shown the steady decline of Diphtheria, the comparative absence of Influenza, the fewness of notified Dysentery cases, although one has reason to believe that many cases suffering from diarrhoea, probably caused by one of the Dysentery group, are not considered by the Doctor as sufficiently severe to be notified as such. It has been one of increased incidence of Measles and Whooping Cough. There has been, however, and referred to in some detail later, an unusual outbreak of Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED IN 1947.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Case Distribution as to Wards.				Marston Road Hosp.	Gen. Infirm.	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Removal to Hospital.
		North	South	East	West	Baswich														
Scarlet Fever ...Cases ...Deaths	69 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	13 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	4 —	3 —	40 —	13 —	3 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	— —	45 —
Diphtheria ...Cases ...Deaths	4 1	2 —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	4 1
Pneumonia ...Cases ...Deaths	26 1	7 1	2 —	5 —	9 —	3 —	— —	3 —	2 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	— —	3 —	8 —	2 1	— —
Cerebro-spinal fever	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Poliomylitis ...Cases ...Deaths	2 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
Dysentery...Cases ...Deaths	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
Puerperal Pyrexia ...Cases ...Deaths	6 —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	5 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Erysipelas...Cases ...Deaths	4 —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —
Measles ...Cases ...Deaths	602 —	100 —	132 —	142 —	144 —	84 —	— —	10 —	35 —	54 —	75 —	77 —	325 —	12 —	12 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	3 —
Whooping Cough ...Cases ...Deaths	126 —	27 —	21 —	27 —	31 —	20 —	— —	10 —	14 —	24 —	16 —	13 —	45 —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	— —	1 —	— —
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3 —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

Scarlet Fever.

There were 69 cases notified in 1947 as against 58 in the previous year.

There was more than one case in one family in one instance. There were no "return" cases.

Diphtheria.

Four cases were notified, three of them children. None of the cases had been immunised and there was one death.

Diphtheria antitoxin, available for the treatment of cases of Diphtheria, can be obtained free on request by a medical practitioner. Diphtheria prophylactic is also provided free, and is used for the prevention of the disease.

THE STATE OF IMMUNISATION.—At the end of 1947 it was estimated that 40.9% of children under five and 96.2% of children between five and fifteen had been immunised.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1947.

School	Immunised	Schick test		Children re-immunised
		+	—	
St. Austin's	3	—	—	5
St. Leonard's Avenue .	16	—	—	84
Forebridge	8	—	—	8
Corporation St. Infants	16	—	—	28
Littleworth	6	—	—	23
Tenter Banks	12	—	—	24
Holmcroft	15	—	—	23
Stone Road	19	—	—	37
St. Patrick's Junior ...	8	—	—	12
Rising Brook	13	—	—	32
Welfare Centre	384	—	—	11
General Practitioners ..	37	—	—	—
Isolation Hospital	1	—	—	—
Total	538	—	—	287

Since 1940 A.P.T. supplied by the Government has been used for the immunisation of children, but older children and adolescents receive injections of T.A.F. The latter is also now available from Government sources.

Poliomyelitis.

The outbreak of Poliomyelitis in the country, which numbered approximately 6,000 cases between May and September, and was of exceptional size and extent with a

ease mortality of 10%, had gained a wide dispersion throughout the country by May. Through the following months the number of cases and dispersion became greater until September. The heaviest age group to be attacked was the under fives.

In Stafford five suspected cases were reported. Two were definite, and subsequently developed paralysis. Two were in my opinion abortive cases, and, although presenting some suggestive symptoms for a day or two, recovered without any definite paralysis. The other case presented signs of meningism, but subsequently developed Measles and cleared up.

Thus, two cases arose in the Borough, one, a man aged 33, developed the disease in August, and the other a girl aged 6 who became ill in October. In addition, a third case, who had been staying with relatives in the country but whose home was in Stafford, developed the disease before returning home.

All the cases were removed to Hospital, and have been under treatment ever since, all having developed paralysis.

Dysentery.

One case only in a private house was reported.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two of the six cases notified were admitted to Hospital. Four occurred in Maternity Homes.

Pneumonia.

There were twenty-six cases of Pneumonia notified with one death. Last year there were 21 cases with three deaths. These figures relate only to cases of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia.

Erysipelas.

Four cases were notified.

Scabies and Lousiness.

The incidence of Scabies, which became so prevalent during the war years, is declining, although, as will be seen below, there are still some cases being reported.

As reported last year the County Education Authority carry out verminous and cleanliness inspections, but, for the Borough as a whole, a scheme is in operation whereby cases of Scabies are referred by their own Doctors to the District Nurses who treat the whole family with Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion provided by the Council. Last year 10 households involving 59 persons including contacts were treated. If necessary, bedding, and clothing are steam disinfected.

If treatment cannot be carried out in the home, arrangements have been made for the reception and cleansing of cases at the Public Assistance Institution.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Three cases were notified, one of which occurred in a Nursing Home and came from outside the Borough.

Tuberculosis.

Analysis of the new cases and deaths during the calendar year, 1947 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	—
25—35	3	2	—	—	4	1	1	—
35—45	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	11	5	1	1	13	6	1	—
Ten year average, pre-war (1929—38)	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7

The death rates per 1,000 of the population were :—
Respiratory, 0.53 ; non-respiratory, 0.03. Total, 0.56.

The death rate from Tuberculosis, especially of the lungs in males, has increased. On careful investigation there appears to be no one attributal cause for this increase. Many occupations are recorded, and the ages range from 18 to 79 years.

The "Balance Sheet" for the Register may be given as follows :—

On Register at Jan. 1 ..	175	Deaths	21*
Notifications	18	Recovered	1
Unnotified deaths ..	8	Removed	5
Transfers	6	On Register at Dec. 31	181
Returned to District ..	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	208		208
	<hr/>		<hr/>

* 1 death was due to other causes.

NOTIFICATION.—There were eight deaths from Tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified as suffering from the disease.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 8 to 21. In the event of death from Tuberculosis, unless it is a post-mortem diagnosis, the practitioner is written to, and the reason for non-notification is asked for.

Four of the un-notified cases had only recently come into the area, two cases were thought to have been notified previously, and one case was only diagnosed one day prior to death.

The average interval elapsing between notification and death was $50\frac{3}{4}$ months.

Admissions to and discharges from institutions were notified as follows :—

	Admissions	Discharges.
Standon Hall Orthopaedic		
Hospital	1	2
Prestwood Sanatorium	7	7
Groundslow Sanatorium	1	3
The Limes, Himley	—	1
Wordsley Institution	3	3
Marston Road Hospital	1	4

HEALTH VISITING.—The Health Visitors paid 149 visits to tuberculous persons.

Disinfection.

A Washington Lyon steam disinfecter is used for bedding, clothing, etc., which have been exposed to infection, or have been infested with vermin.

Lots of bedding disinfected or destroyed ..	29
Houses disinfected after infectious disease ..	21

MORTUARY.

Bodies dealt with at the Public Mortuary are classified as follows :—

Borough residents	.. .. .	19
Non-residents who died in the Borough..	..	3
Brought in from outside Borough	.. .. .	12
Non-civilians	.. .. .	0
		—
		34
		—
Post-mortem examinations	.. .. .	17

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

In association with a N.A.L.G.O. Exhibition held at the Library in April, the Public Health Department displayed specimens, charts, etc., and emphasised in one way or another the activities of this department. From the Public Health standpoint the following exhibits were shown—

Smoke prevention and method of ascertainment.

Food contamination and its avoidance.

Vermin infestation of houses and human beings.

Graphs and charts on Tuberculosis—Birth and Death

Rates—Immunisation, purpose of and records of achievement.

On the Maternity and Child Welfare side—

Clothes for babies—old and new—breast and bottle feeding—various types of baby cots—posters—feeding charts—photographs and records of the Maternity Home, and a sectional display of the work of the Day Nursery were shown.

Milk and Water were associated with a display of specimens prepared by the Laboratories.

It was pleasing to receive requests from other Local Authorities for the loan of exhibits and for information, and to record the willing help from the Central Council for Health Education, firms, and local inhabitants.

In addition to the exhibition quoted above, the Chairman of the Health Committee has made statements at Council Meetings, the various members of the Staff have given talks to many voluntary societies during the year,

Baby Day as usual was taken advantage of, films have been shown at the Welfare Centre, posters from the Central Council are displayed, and short articles have been submitted to the local press.

Table 1.—Births and Stillbirths

Year	STAFFORD BOROUGH.				Birth Rate for Smaller Towns of England and Wales
	Total Births	Birth Rate	Total Still Births	Still Birth Rate	
1938 ..	493	15.3	14	27	15.4
1939 ..	516	15.8	20	37	15.0
1940 ..	540	15.3	13	23	14.6
1941 ..	596	15.8	24	39	14.2
1942 ..	667	18.0	18	26	15.8
1943 ..	661	18.3	23	33	16.5
1944 ..	720	20.7	19	26	17.6
1945 ..	635	18.8	18	27	19.2
1946 ..	685	19.4	26	36	21.3
1947 ..	703	19.7	19	26	22.2

Table 2.—Infant mortality for 1947 and previous ten years

Year	Births	Under one month		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate per 1000 births	Deaths	Rate per 1000 births
1937 ..	467	6	13	14	30
1938 ..	493	21	43	30	60
1939 ..	516	24	46	36	69
1940 ..	540	18	33	30	55
1941 ..	596	12	20	26	42
1942 ..	667	25	37	35	52
1943 ..	661	17	25	30	45
1944 ..	720	15	21	20	27
1945 ..	635	19	29	30	47
1946 ..	685	16	23	27	39
Average for 10 years	598	17.3	29.0	27.8	46.6
1947 ..	703	14	19	24	34

Table 3.—Causes of Infant Deaths for years
1938 to 1947.

	Deaths under 1 month	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	95	98
Congenital malformations	27	41
Debility, marasmus	4	5
Birth injury	3	3
Atelectasis	13	13
Jaundice and Haemolytic anaemia	2	3
Malaena Neonatorum	1	1
Intussusception	—	1
Hernia.....	—	1
Circumcision	1	1
Haemorrhage from bowel	1	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage and Cerebral haemorrhage	10	11
Mesenteric thrombosis	—	1
Status lymphaticus	—	1
Otitis Media	—	1
Diseases of Thymus	1	2
Syphilis	1	3
Whooping Cough.....	—	6
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	15	60
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1
Influenza	—	3
Tuberculous meningitis	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	2	11
Peritonitis	—	1
Toxaemia	1	2
Septicaemia	—	1
Convulsions	—	5
Asphyxia	3	7
Violence	1	3

Table 4.—Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases.

	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	STAFFORD	
			1947	1946
	Rates per 1,000		Population :—	
Live Births	20.5	22.2	19.7	19.4
Still Births.....	0.50	0.54	0.53	0.71
DEATHS.				
All Causes	12.0	11.9	11.7	10.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	—	—
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever.....	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	—	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	—
Influenza.....	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.14
NOTIFICATIONS.				
Small-pox	0.00	0.01	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	1.37	1.37	1.94	1.64
Diphtheria	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.03
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.00	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	—	—
Erysipelas	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.17
Pneumonia	0.79	0.68	0.73	0.59
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.03	—
Whooping Cough	2.22	2.02	3.54	2.29
Measles	9.41	9.58	16.91	0.59
	Rates per 1,000		Live Births :—	
Deaths under one year of age	41	36	34	39
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5.8	3.7	4.2	—
Rates per 1,000 Total	Births (Live and		Still): --	
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Abortion with sepsis	0.10	Not	—	—
Abortion without sepsis	0.06	avail-	—	—
Puerperal infections	0.16	able	—	—
Other maternal causes	0.85		1.38	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—				
Puerperal Fever	7.16	6.27	8.31	8.43
„ Pyrexia				

The rates apply to the civilian population only.

The 148 Smaller Towns have resident populations of 24,000 to 50,000 ; Stafford is one of these.

Table 5.—Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death.

Causes of Death	Total	Males	Females
Diphtheria	1	1	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	19	13	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	—
Influenza	3	2	1
Measles	1	1	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (Males only)	1	1	—
Cancer of uterus	6	—	6
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	10	4	6
Cancer of breast	4	—	4
Cancer of all other sites.....	38	29	9
Diabetes	4	3	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	46	16	30
Heart Disease	139	77	62
Other diseases of the circulatory system..	11	4	7
Bronchitis	25	13	12
Pneumonia	15	11	4
Other respiratory diseases	2	1	1
Ulceration of stomach or duodenum	3	3	—
Diarrhoea (Under two years of age)	3	1	2
Appendicitis	3	2	1
Other digestive diseases	7	4	3
Nephritis	5	4	1
Maternal causes other than puerperal or post abortive sepsis	1	—	1
Premature birth	5	3	2
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	10	8	2
Suicide	5	4	1
Road Traffic accidents	2	1	1
Other violent causes	11	6	5
All other causes	37	16	21
TOTAL DEATHS	418	229	189

Ward distribution of deaths :—

North, 71 ; South, 110 ; East, 110 ; West, 91; Bas-
wich, 36.

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